

I went out of my way to make sure that the Capitol Police had enough money to do the things that it would require because of these terrorist activities in our Nation's Capital. Why do we not avoid those activities even more? We can do that, Mr. President. We can do it by simply not hauling nuclear waste. Just do what the technical review board said we should do and leave it on-site. We avoid all these problems.

We must prepare for such realities as terrorism, vandalism, and protests. We must prepare for such realities that accompany the massive transportation campaign that will be required to consolidate nuclear waste at a repository site. They do not want to be bothered by reality. They ask that we not confuse them with facts. The old saying is that "haste makes waste."

That takes on a whole new dimension in the context of S. 1936, because the waste that we are talking about is the most poisonous substance known to man. Mr. President, we also, of course, must be concerned about vandalism, such as graffiti sprayed on walls, and windows knocked out of buildings, and buildings that are completely destroyed for no good reason. "Vandalism" is a word that came as a result of the invasion of the Vandals. They came and destroyed for no good reason. They destroyed just to be destroying.

Protests. In Nevada, it has become very standard that we have people who come there to protest. They come there to protest at the Nevada Test Site. Some of them protest because they think there are aliens out there, secret storage facilities for aliens from outer space. We have people that come there and protest because they believe at the test site they are doing things dealing with atomic devices, which they should not be doing. They lay down in the streets. They stop people from coming to and going from work. They are going to do the same with transporting nuclear waste. There is no reason that we should give these people the opportunity to cause mischief. I am not saying that the people who believe that there are alien test sites are mischievous. I am sure they believe they are there. I am sure they are people of good will, who picket the test site and do those kinds of things.

But I say, why should we allow terrorism activity to take place? Why should we allow the opportunity for vandals at these nuclear storage facilities transportation when it is unnecessary? Why would we want to do that? Why do we need the protests? Why do we not simply leave the spent fuel on-site, where the technical review board said it should be left until we get a permanent repository or determine there cannot be one, which is not very likely.

We have talked about the exposure risks a little bit. But S. 1936 will certainly gut our environmental laws and expose Americans to unreasonable risks. S. 1936 removes the Environmental Protection Agency's authority

to set environmental standards. This runs directly counter to the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences' recommendations, which were asked for by Congress. S. 1936 mandates a radiation exposure safety limit that is inconsistent.

Mr. President, I will yield to the two leaders, who are on the floor. I ask that until some agreement is reached, I not lose my opportunity to maintain the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The majority leader.

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, it is our intention at this point to ask unanimous consent with regard to the Executive Calendar and then have a closing script, which would involve us closing up for tonight. We would come in in the morning at 9 and have morning business which, I believe, was requested by the Democratic leader, equally divided between 9 and 10. And then at 10 we would go to the Department of Defense appropriations bill.

I know how seriously the two Senators from Nevada feel about this issue. I appreciate them letting me intervene at this point. I look forward to working with them later as we go along.

Mr. REID. Reserving the right to object, it is my understanding that this is wrap-up, and there is going to be no more after we finish here.

Mr. LOTT. That is right.

Mr. REID. I thank the majority leader.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

##### FOREIGN OIL CONSUMED BY THE U.S.? HERE'S WEEKLY BOX SCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute reports that for the week ending July 5, the U.S. imported 8,000,000 barrels of oil each day, 1,500,000 barrels more than the 6,500,000 barrels imported during the same week a year ago.

Americans relied on foreign oil for 55 percent of their needs last week, and there are no signs that this upward spiral will abate. Before the Persian Gulf war, the United States obtained about 45 percent of its oil supply from foreign countries. During the Arab oil embargo in the 1970's, foreign oil accounted for only 35 percent of America's oil supply.

Anybody else interested in restoring domestic production of oil—by U.S. producers using American workers? Shouldn't more attention be paid to this perilous situation in light of the June 25 bombing which killed 19 American servicemen in Saudi Arabia? American troops are in Saudi Arabia to protect United States petroleum interests.

Politicians had better ponder the economic calamity sure to occur in

America if and when foreign producers shut off our supply—or double the already enormous cost of imported oil flowing into the U.S.—now 8,000,000 barrels a day.

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, July 9, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,151,106,744,723.87.

On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$19,419.07 as his or her share of that debt.

#### SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES ACT

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, on March 28, 1996, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation reported S. 39, the Sustainable Fisheries Act. A report on the bill was filed on May 23, 1996. At that time, the committee was unable to provide a cost estimate for the bill from the Congressional Budget Office. On July 8, 1996, the accompanying letter was received from the Congressional Budget Office, and I now make it available to the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that the letter from CBO be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, July 8, 1996.

Hon. LARRY PRESSLER,  
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, Science,  
and Transportation, U.S. Senate, Washing-  
ton, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 39, the Sustainable Fisheries Act.

Enactment of S. 39 would affect direct spending and receipts. Therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would apply to the bill. S. 39 contains several new private-sector mandates (see the enclosed mandates statement), but it does not contain any intergovernmental mandates as defined in Public Law 104-4.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM  
(For June E. O'Neill).

Enclosures.

#### CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: S. 39.
2. Bill title: The Sustainable Fisheries Act.
3. Bill status: As reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation on May 23, 1996.
4. Bill purpose: S. 39 would amend the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (the Magnuson Act), which governs federal regulation of commercial and recreational fishing within the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the United States. The bill also would amend other marine fishery and maritime laws including the Anadromous Fisheries Act, the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act, the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, the Atlantic Coastal Cooperative Management Act, the Merchant Marine Act, and the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act. Programs authorized under these acts are managed locally by eight regional fishery councils and